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"natural and instinctive" feelings of patriotism and nationalism. His description of Lenine is very good although he might have explained more emphatically that this leader's "opinionated narrow orthodoxy" is a necessary consequence of his fanaticism.

We cannot but agree with Russell's final conclusion, that "while he went to Russia as a convinced Communist, the personal contact with Bolshevism increased a thousandfold his own doubts as to the wisdom of holding this creed," so unrealizable and contrary to human nature. This should convince all sympathizers with the Soviet government that the latter has only a small nucleus of honest fanatics, with a vast fringe of scoundrels and profiteers.

S. A. KORFF,

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An Introduction to the Peace Treaties. By ARTHUR P. SCOTT. Chicago, 1920, Chicago University Press, 285 pp.

The chief usefulness of this book is its summary and explanation of the peace treaties as concluded up to May, 1920. Introductory chapters on war causes and war aims, negotiations during the war, the peace conference, and the framing of the treaty, are excellently done and give in brief compass, clearly and without waste of words the necessary historical background for the treaties. But the main purpose of the book is to furnish a convenient summary, with running commentary, of the treaties themselves. It includes the treaties with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the supplementary treaty with Poland, and the proposed treaties of alliance between Great Britain and France and the United States and France. Though the treaties are easily accessible to one seeking information about them, and perhaps unusually intelligible as treaties generally go, a book that gives the gist of their contents without their complicated phraseology and multiplicity of details is a welcome addition to the literature of the subject. It is especially useful for an understanding of the territorial settlements. Exact locations with number of square miles of territory involved are given. The treaties merely mention the territories to be transferred and leave one no wiser as to how much area they contain and only the use of an unusually detailed atlas would acquaint one with their location. Besides giving more serviceable information than the treaties themselves the author explains the influences and conditions that brought about the more important settlements and readjustments. This

is accomplished by comments on the various articles and summaries of the historical situations that gave rise to them. The book seems unusually free from errors of statement. The plebescites for the territories ceded to Belgium are to be taken only in Malmedy and Eupen and not in neutral Moresnet and Prussian Moresnet as author's statement (p. 111) seems to imply. Citation of authority might be more frequent in a book that needs few footnotes, as for instance the statement (p. 121) of what Russia and Germany wished to do with Poland. Generally the author refrains from passing judgments of his own. Such as he does give are usually fair. So striking a feature is this fairness and absence of loose statement that it comes as something of a shock to find these sentences: "It is to be regretted that the President attempted to force the ratification of the treaty exactly as it stood." Coming in the heat of a presidential campaign from political opponents this statement may be excusable. In a book aiming at historical accuracy such a statement seems inexcusable. Nor is a historian expected to be a mind reader. To say that the President "overestimated his ability to bring a compelling public opinion to bear on the Senate" suggests either telepathic communication or a source of information not divulged in any footnote citation.

Lacking the treaties themselves the author has substituted more or less speculative chapters on the settlement of questions involving southeastern Europe. The treaty of Sevres, disposing of the territories of the Ottoman Empire, was concluded August 10, and the treaty of Rapallo, between Italy and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, settling the dispute over Fiume and the other Adriatic territories, on November 12, 1920. Other treaties that have been signed or made public since the publication of Professor Scott's book are: Between Russia and Esthonia at Dorpot, February 2, 1920; Lithuania and Russia, July 13, 1920; Russia and Poland, preliminary treaty, October 11, 1920; Italian-Albanian agreement, August 2, 1920; and the treaties concluded with Jugoslavia and Rumania, December, 1919. The Hungarian treaty was not formally signed until June 4, 1920, but its terms had been made public in time to be incorporated by Professor Scott. A revised edition including these treaties and later modifications in the terms of German treaty, with such minor agreements as that between Great Britain and Belgium making division of East Africa and results of the plebescites in Upper Silesia and elsewhere will make this book all but indispensable

to one who would understand all that has been accomplished by the war. As it is, teachers of recent history owe a great obligation to Professor Scott for assembling so much useful information in so readable form and in so small space.

ROBERT CARLTON CLARK,
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The Human Costs of the War. By HOMER FOLKS. Illustrated with photographs by Lewis W. Hine. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1920, 326 pp.

"On the evening of November 11, 1918, while laughing, singing, shouting, kissing crowds were pushing one another on the boulevards," Homer Folks left Paris for Italy and the Balkans with a special commission to make a study for the Red Cross of the conditions in the countries which had been devastated by the war.

With a staff of distinguished experts drawn from the personnel of the Red Cross in Europe, Mr. Folks made his way with extreme difficulty through the devastated areas of Italy, Albania, Serbia, the Russian front, France and Belgium. The volume is an attempt to give an estimate and impression of the costs of the war in the suffering of men, women and children. To use Mr. Folks' own language:

We have not considered the political changes produced or hastened by the war nor have we tried to deal with the change of public opinion. . . . Our effort, in substance, is to find out what sorts and conditions of men and women are living to take up the new tasks; whether they are stronger or weaker, more numerous or fewer, more fit or less so. There is but one answer—the harm done to the white races by the war is unprecedented, many-sided, deep seated, incapable of exact measurement and truly terrifying.

The volume is an effort to state wholly dispassionately the facts as to the exact effects of this particular war upon the men, women and children of Europe. It is not prompted by any desire to influence any pending matter, or support any policy or theory. It is in no sense for or against anything. . . . The obvious facts are, however, that the war has gone much deeper into the fabric of human life than one who has lived during the war on this side of the Atlantic can easily understand. . . . If this study presents a terrible picture of the state of European peoples at the end of the war, the picture ought to surprise no one. It is the essence of war to produce such results. That was the intention of war-makers. Each side was trying to do just these things to the other, and both measurably succeeded. . . . This study, in a sense shows only that both sides